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The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VI., No. 8, : : : : August, 1855.

Land for Sale.

I have a valuable tract of land near Pendleton, that I would sell at a fair price and on accommodating terms. The tract contains 700 acres, about 300 of which is under good fence and in cultivation. This place was a few years since owned and occupied by the late venerable F. K. HUGER, by whom it was much improved and embellished. The dwelling house is large and conveniently arranged, say 100 by 45 feet, 12 or 14 rooms and 8 fire-places. Kitchen, smoke-house, dairy with a dry-well, ice-house, bathing-room, &c., all ample. In the garden, which is laid out with much taste, there is a hot-house of pisa work, a graper and fruit of the most select varieties, with shrubbery of all kinds. The out houses are not surpassed by any in the up-country; such as stables for horses and cattle, barns, corn cribs, thrasher and cotton-gin houses, blacksmith shop, &c. Several good springs convenient. The road from this place to the village is nearly level, and one of the best carriage roads in the up-country. But if you desire to buy a pleasant and healthy residence in the up-country, in full view of a long range of mountains, and on which you may raise provisions of every kind in abundance, then come and see and judge for yourself.

Mr. W. J. DUFFIE, of Newberry, is an agent for the Farmer and Planter.

ERRATUM.—In placing the pages for our first form of this issue, we have inadvertently placed a page that should have been in the 2nd form, in the 1st, which has thrown several pages out of their proper place. We did not notice the error until the form had been worked off. We have set it right as far as it was in our power in the second form, by reference. We hope the readers of the F. & P. will be lenient with us in this, our first error of the kind, and we will promise them more faithful attention in future.

PUBLISHER.

Some notices of the Weld Grass, Orange Mellon received, advertisements of Belleville Manufacturing Company, and R. Sinclair, are unavoidably crowded out of this number.

"Ruth Rattle" is informed that her communication is received too late for this number. We have it under consideration, however, and although she has not

complied with our rule requiring the proper name sent with the communication, to ensure its publication, we shall, in all probability, give her a place in our next. We have been extremely anxious to get up a ladies' department in our paper, as we once had, and have invited and begged them to write; but we find there is no other way to get them out but to get up a quarrel with them. Southern ladies are pretty spunky, and will fight if even too "indolent" to write. So here goes, "Ruth." It seems we have effected our object, at least in one instance, (and we hope "Tabitha" will reply,) by "descanting at large on the indolence of Southern females in writing for their papers." Walk in, ladies, "it's a free fight!" We will cheerfully submit to a little abuse if, thereby, only, we can induce you to write.

A lost Subscriber.

We had the name of H. L. Lowman (as we made it out,) sent us some time since, with payment for the Farmer and Planter, to be sent to Lewisville, and to which place it has been sent until recently. The Post Master informs us there is no such man in the bounds of his office. Can any one of our subscribers inform us where we shall find Mr. Lowman? Is there not a Depot in Orangeburg that has once bore the name of Lewisville?

Turnips.

If our subscribers have neglected to have a good turnip patch prepared, it is high time they were at it. We desire to encourage the culture of this root on a larger scale than has heretofore been practiced in the South, and for this purpose have selected an article for this number, on the value of the turnip for feeding stock. We know from experience that its value as a food both for cattle and hogs, is not properly appreciated. Many go so far as to say it is worthless; but such persons, we are inclined to think, have never taken on themselves the trouble to make reliable experiments as to its real value. In fattening our hogs last fall, owing to a light crop of corn, we used both pumpkins and turnips freely by cutting and boiling them, and thickening with corn and cob meal, not merely cracked in a "Little Giant," but ground to a fine meal. We kept an old man constantly employed in preparing this food and feeding it out, and are very certain that we did not feed half the corn that would have been required to fatten the hogs if fed in the usual wasteful manner. Turnips, undoubtedly, either contain much more nutriment than is given them by chemists, or they possess some principle, as is said of the carrot, that facilitates and ensures a more perfect digestion of other articles fed with them. In feeding them, either to hogs or milch cows, they should first be cooked, when, if fed to the latter, no fears need be entertained about the taste of milk or butter, which is communicated by them when fed freely and in the raw state. Turnips may be sown from the first of August to the first of September; indeed our principle crop last year was from seed sown in September. The early sowing makes a larger turnip, but they are not so sweet as are those sown later. The land for turnips should be well

broken, and if old, subsoiled; then plowed and harrowed till thoroughly pulverized. But before breaking, if not well cow-penned, a liberal coat of manure of whatever kind to be had on the premises, not forgetting a due proportion of ashes, should be applied. The ashes we would prefer having spread upon the surface, and harrowed in with the seed if broadcast, or in the drill with the seed if they are drilled. After harrowing, a heavy roller should, by all means, be run over the land.

Complimentary.

The following note, from a highly respected Rev. friend, we can't get over publishing, although we know it was not intended for the press. We like a whole-souled, honest man, and we like to set his example before others. Not that a great many of our excellent list of subscribers need such examples, but *some* do. Our friend surely has not greatly trespassed upon our terms, and had he not restricted our leniency to secrecy, we should have felt disposed to grant him a full free and public pardon. This is a specimen of many friendly, encouraging and *polite* (not impolite) communications from our friends, most of which we allow to pass unseen by any but ourself, but for which *feel* none the less grateful.

MR. EDITOR:—Enclosed you will find my subscription for your most valuable paper—the Farmer and Planter. I am highly pleased with it. Farming is the business I love; and next to religious matter, I am fond of sound, practical farming principles, such as you endorse. I believe in a plenty of corn, wheat, oats and peas, and then the rest in cotton. By all means corn. A fine prospect for corn at this time, by the blessing of the good Lord.

Do excuse my six months' delay in paying up. Will you take my promise to do better next time? You need'nt look for one of those "polite (impolite) notes" from me. No! you could'nt make me stop such a paper of my own free will and consent. I intend to take it as long as you will send it to me, which, I believe, will be as long as I live. I intend another thing too, and that is, to *pay for it*.

A long, useful and prosperous life to Mr. Farmer and Planter. Don't let the rest know that you forgive my negligence.

Yours with respect,

P.

For the Farmer and Planter.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.—It is not our custom in Fairfield to follow others in what we consider good, lawful and praiseworthy objects; yet, I must confess, in the good cause of instituting Agricultural Associations, we may have lagged a little. But, sir, following up the old maxim, "*never too late to do good*," we are beginning once more to move in such matters.

On Monday last, (sale day,) we organized an *Agricultural and Mechanical Association* at our Court House in this village, with the following officers:

Ex-Governor J. H. Means, P.; Gen'l H. Aiken, Maj. W. S. Lyles, and Maj. H. Davis, V. P.; Capt. W. Bratton, C. S.; F. Gilliard, R. S. and Treasurer.

We now begin to see things in a proper light. Other Districts are moving in this good work. We have been looking "*through a glass darkly*." But lately we profess to see the dawning of a bright day in this great and good cause. An adjourned meeting will take place soon, when the different committees will report. One of said committees are to report by way of a *Pic-Nic*, to be prepared for the occasion. We have also organized a social Mechanical and Industrial club in our village as auxiliary to the District Society. Others will be formed at different points through the district in like manner auxiliary. The ball is rolling, and I trust will increase in velocity, till the present loose, imperfect way of planting shall not have a single advocate; and till a new and systematic order of *farming* shall prevail throughout our State. We hope to be ready to meet for a State organization at any time or place that may be agreed on by the majority. Columbia will, of course, be the proper place, it being central, and Railroad facilities abundant.

Yours with respect,
Winnsboro, 7th, 1855.

W.

REMARKS.—W. will please accept our thanks for the above communication, from which we infer that old Fairfield is like to occupy a conspicuous place in our picture. May all other Districts who have not acted, seeing her good works, do likewise. We have ordered the Farmer and Planter sent to the Fairfield Agricultural and Mechanical Association. We ask the favor of the Society to forward us their reports for publication, for we can fill our paper with nothing more interesting than well written reports from such Associations.—Ed

The Agricultural Convention Again.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Peadleton Farmers Society relative to the appointment of delegates to the State Agricultural Convention. It will be seen that the Society deeming the time fixed on by the Greenwood Society for holding the Convention, too early to insure a full representation from every portion of our State, suggests the first Tuesday in November, instead of the second Wednesday in August, by which time not half the Districts in the State will, in all probability, have organized District Societies, or appointed delegates to the Convention.

By referring to our January number, it will be seen by our readers that we noticed the receipt of a "*com-*

communication from a highly respected friend and subscriber at Sumterville, suggesting the holding of a Convention of Agriculturists at Columbia, in July next." This communication was the initiatory step, so far as we now recollect, towards getting up a Convention. It appeared in our February number, with our remarks, in which we suggested, for reasons there stated, a later date for the meeting of the Convention, asking at the same time the opinion of others; but having no response as to the time before our June number was about to issue, and being certain that nothing could be done in time for the July meeting, as first proposed by our correspondent, J. M. P., we again urged the propriety of a later date, and proposed the first Monday in November. And yet no one, so far as we now recollect, seconded our motion as to the time; but instead, some time in June, the Greenwood Agricultural Society held a meeting and fixed on the "second Wednesday in August." We received the address of the Greenwood Committee just in time for our July number, in which it was published, and in our remarks on it we protested against the time fixed on, for reasons there given, and still urged a postponement to a later date. And yet we regret to find that no sort of attention has been paid to any suggestions of ours; but, on the contrary, our friends seem determined to stick to their own time, win or lose. So be it gentlemen! but permit us to say with all due respect, that we *very much fear* that in your warm pursuit you will overrun the track and loose the game. We hope the result will prove that our fears have been unfounded, but notwithstanding, we are sustained by gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to much more weight than we would arrogate to our humble self.

State Agricultural Convention.

At a meeting of the Pendleton Farmers' Society, held in their Hall, July 20, 1855, it was unanimous'y

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of fifteen to attend the State Agricultural Convention, to be held at some future day in Columbia, S. C.

Resolved, That this Society desiring the attendance of a full representation from every part of the State, consider the time fixed (the 2nd Wednesday in August,) by the Greenwood Agricultural Society for the meeting of said Convention premature, and would respectfully suggest a postponement to the first Tuesday in November.

Resolved That the papers of Anderson and Pickens Districts be requested to publish these proceedings.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee under the first resolution:

Maj. George Seaborn,	Mr. A. F. Lewis,
Col. Wm. Sloan,	Mr. S. E. Maxwell,
Mr. J. S. Lorton,	Dr. H. C. Miller,
Mr. W. H. D. Gaillard,	Col. W. A. Hayne,
Mr. R. H. Simpson,	Maj. W. R. Calhoun,
Dr. O. R. Broyles,	Mr. J. T. Lattie,
Col. J. T. Sloan,	Dr. J. B. Adger,
Mr. J. W. Crawford.	

When of motion of Maj. Seaborn, the Presi-

dent was added to, and made Chairman of the Committee. W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sec'y.

The following extract, relative to the next annual meeting of the Newberry Agricultural Society, we take from the *Mirror*:

Newberry Agricultural Society.

Agricultural, State Agricultural Society, Annual Meeting, Premiums, Pic-Nic, Committees, &c.

The importance of Agriculture need not be argued, in a community where it is so well understood as it is in Newberry District—nor is it necessary to set forth the claims of an Agricultural Society to a people who have witnessed year by year, the benefits resulting to the District from the Newberry Agricultural Society.

The success of this Society has emboldened us to indorse the suggestion of Capt Byrd, of Greenwood—that a State Agricultural Society should be formed; and to concur in the proposition of the *Newberry Mirror*, and of the *Carolina Times*—that it should be constituted by delegates from other Societies, and communities, who may wish to embark in such an undertaking, to meet at Newberry, Wednesday, 19th September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—the first day of the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the Newberry Agricultural Society.

The Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Newberry Agricultural Society, now numbering two hundred members, will be held at Newberry, S. C., on the 3rd Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of the first day, and 6 o'clock, a. m., of the second day—at such place as shall be designated by Mr. Joseph S. Reid, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The premiums of the Society will be awarded the first day of the meeting. Persons desiring to compete for the prizes, should, therefore, have whatever they intend for exhibition on the ground at or before 10 o'clock, a. m.

It is hoped that the Greenville & Columbia and the Laurens Railroad Companies will exercise their usual liberality, and will so run trains as to accommodate persons desiring to bring stock, etc., to the Fair—and that they will charge only one fare, persons coming to and returning from Newberry on this occasion.

The following premiums will be awarded:

This list, for want of room, we omit. It embraces, however, everything usually found in premium lists; including domestic animals of every kind, agricultural implements, products of the farm, poultry, domestic manufactures, &c., &c., &c.

Thirty-seven committees are appointed to report on the various subjects given below. We omit the publication of the names of the gentlemen composing the committees, but from their known ability our readers may hereafter expect something worthy of their attention, as we shall endeavor to publish in the F. and P. as soon after they appear in the Newberry papers as possible.

The subjects for report are as follows:—Ed.

1. The proper education of Farmers. 2. The proper education of Mechanics. 3. The proper education of Merchants. 4. What should be the elements of good Farming. 5. What is the best material for, and the best mode of

constructing Houses in reference to health. 6. The nurture of children, white and black. 7. Treatment of slaves, morally and physically considered. 8. The necessity of a good circulating Library for such a community as ours. 9. The proper use of Wealth. 10. The culture of Flax, and preparation for use. 11. Proper culture of land, whether level or rolling. 12. Corn—Best kind for seed; proper cultivation; mode of gathering and securing it from vermin; best market; time for sale, and average price for ten years in Newberry District. 13. Wheat—Best seed, proper mode of seeding, harvesting, securing it from weevil, &c. How does it compare with other crops for profit. 14. Cotton. 15. Oats—Best seed, proper time for seeding, usual product, harvesting, use, average price, &c. Is it an exhausting crop? 16. Rye—Seed-time, and mode of sowing. For what use is it best adapted? what kind of soil best suits it? what is the usual product and price. 17. Barley. 18. Clover. 19. Herd's Grass—Is it not admirably adopted, both for hay and pasture, to all our wet lands which is unfit for cultivation? 20. Peas—Different varieties, value as forage, food and manure. 21. Farming Tools. 22. Domestic Manufacture. 23. The Dairy. 24. Horticulture. 25. Orchards and Vineyards. 26. Melons and Pumpkins. 27. Potatoes, (Sweet and Irish,) mode of cultivation and preservation. 28. Turnips. 29. Manures. 30. Railroads—Their importance and the law of their liability. 31. Popular Elections, Barbecues and Stump-Speaking—Do the two latter contribute to the good of, or do they injure the people? 32. Horse. 33. Mules. 34. Cattle. 35. Hogs. 36. Sheep. 37. Poultry.

The first twenty of the Reports of the Committees named, it is expected, will be read on the first day of the Meeting. On the second day, the reading of the Reports will be resumed, after which, an hour will be devoted to free conversation on Agriculture.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., Thursday (19th,) Capt. Whit. Walker, will deliver the Anniversary Address, and immediately, thereafter, the President will present to the successful competitors the cups awarded last year.

A Pic-Nic, to be served up at 1 o'clock, p. m. the same day, will be prepared and managed by Messrs. Joseph S. Reid, R. B. Holman, Matthias Barre, George Brown, and Gen. Jas. H. Williams, members of the Society, and others who intend to contribute to the Pic-Nic will make it known to those gentlemen.

After spending an hour in eating and drinking *cold water*, the election of officers and other unfinished business will be attended to.

The following committees will report on the subjects assigned to them. They will meet their respective Chairmen at Newberry, on the first Monday in September, and agree on their report—failing to meet, it is requested that each chairman will state his own views as the report of his Committee.

The delegates and others attending to form a State Agricultural Society, will meet in the Court House for that purpose, on Wednesday,

the 19th September, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Maj. George Seaborn, of Pendleton, Joseph S. Reid, of Newberry, Jas. H. Giles, of Columbia, Dr. A. B. Crook, of Greenville, and R. M. Stokes, of Laurens, are requested to act as a Committee to prepare a constitution for the proposed Society, to urge the appointment of delegates and their attendance, and to make the proper arrangements for the meeting. Agricultural papers, and those friendly to the *great* interest of the State, will oblige by inserting the foregoing *etc.* and once during the second week in September next. By order of

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL, Prest.

Silas Johnston, Sec'y.

June 20, 1855,

For the Farmer and Planter.

Review of June number of the Farmer and Planter.

The June number of the Farmer and Planter affords us the gratifying assurance that all your contributors, as Paddy said, were "not dead but spacheless." Having found their tongue we trust that their hands may be ever ready to help hereafter in time of need; and was there ever a time of greater need—was there ever a time when there seemed a greater apathy on the subject of agricultural improvement? Know Nothingism seems to be about the only thing that can draw, and it draws only so long as nothing is known about it. Let those, however, who feel an interest keep striking—pile the fire on the terrapin's back, and it may be he will move after awhile.

J. D. W. and F. B. seems rather disposed to pull each other's ears. We don't like this way of beating about the bush and bringing in irrelevant matter. Dog-fights always bring about quarrels among the best of friends, and they had better let dogs and whiskey-drinking alone.

Rust on Cotton—We have been long satisfied is owing to some poisonous property of the soil aggravated by the seasons and culture. We think it makes its appearance around trees, stumps and fence corners, generally, because these spots are generally not deeply plowed and pulverized. One of the best overseers we ever knew was satisfied that shallow plowing was one of the main causes of the rust. We have applied ashes upon spots subject to rust with great success.

"Cost of Fencing," (from the Wimsboro Register,)—is a subject growing daily of more importance to us. We have little faith in hedges of any kind, and believe that the cheapest and safest mode of all others would be to fence up one's stock and turn out the fields in cultivation. Our forests are valuable to us, not only as timber, but as shields against miasmas and regulators of the seasons.

"DOCTORING CATTLE AND HORSES"—"If they find the horn hot, they say the animal has the horn-ail, and commence a curious operation of boring the horns." Dr. Dadd never made a greater blunder. If the horn be cold, it is "hollow horn" or horn-ail; and albeit, it may not be a scientific operation, or in keeping with veterinary knowledge. We know it be a fact that a cold horn will be often found hollow, and boring will often cure a very sick cow. "The proof of the pudding lies in eating it," is no bad maxim.

We heartily welcome Abbeville back to your columns—don't care how many melanges he prepares for us, or how highly he seasons them. We are glad to see him down upon the "Rescue," but must inform him that "his friend Broomsedge relaxed his skepticism" only for a trial. He did not receive or sow that peck, but sowed enough of the seed in a rich square in his garden, to be satisfied that it is a humbug. Yesterday we asked a friend who had bought a peck to the tune of \$5, how he liked the Rescue; "unmitigated humbug," was his reply. We have heard no other opinion expressed.

THE OREGON PEA fever seems to have cooled down considerably hereabouts. They set their megas a little too high at the start—\$1 a pint was a little too strong even for farmers, who, generally, can be made to swallow almost anything.

We commend "Agricola" for coming to our rescue on humbug. Let everybody speak out. Farmers should protect one another from the impositions of these speculators in fancy stocks. We know some half-dozen grasses now under the care and nursing of adroit managers; seeds procured from "wild injuns," men that couldn't speak a word of English, and the duce knows what, that we have tried and been familiar with for years. Look out for new names!

"SAND LEVEL" may be right as regards the cause of rust and his remedy. We never tried salt—it costs too much in our latitude for such experiments. We would like to hear more on this vexed question—*rust*. Speak out!

W. K. S. has given us altogether too much credit. We do not make any pretensions to "agricultural education." We honestly confess to having learned just enough to be aware of our own ignorance, and hence the more anxious for improvement.

BLACK LIST.—That's right—"Blackball every mother's son of them." It is bad enough for one not to take an agricultural paper, but a fellow who takes and refuses to pay, deserves to be ———.

"IMPROVED STOCK."—We have seen better hogs in the neighborhood of Pendleton, than any Suffolk we ever saw. The Suffolk is a pretty hog, but a small one.

"CROPS AND SEASONS."—Wheat tolerably good—head, generally, not so well filled or long—late wheat this year best. Oats have improved wonderfully, but will not exceed an average crop. They have been "pitched into" *ab initio*. Corn.—Never was there such a prospect for a corn crop "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." The corn has been well worked because its scarcity was appalling, and the seasons have been adapted to it. Cotton is small, backward and scattering. Never saw worse stands or more grass at this season. But corn has been laid by, and if it only quits raining, the cotton will be cleaned out for a full crop of bolls.

"THE LITTLE GIANT."—Would be glad to hear all about it—want such a thing, but have never seen anything come up to our notion.

"CORN CULTURE IN VIRGINIA."—What will the root cutters say to working corn with a harrow or cultivator, two strokes to a row, and twice or thrice going over. Our best field of corn this year has been cultivated thus: Ground broken up in February, bedded up 4/4, and planted 29th March in water furrow, covered with two furrows. April 25th—ran round it with a scooter—deep—and putting two furrows each side. May 15th—ran round (cross plowing) with a scooter one furrow, following with cultivator, one stroke to the row and levelling the middle. June 6th—ran round with cultivator, two strokes to the row, cleaning it thoroughly, and leaving it level. 27th June—laid by with cultivator, two strokes to the row—clean and level—corn in tassel.

BROOMSEDGE.

Big Branch, July, 1855.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Lice on Cotton.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to ask you, and through the columns of your paper, your subscribers for advice upon the subject of lice on cotton. But here let me state some observations which I have been making:

About four years since, while training a Scuppernong grape vine, I discovered a vast quantity of insects upon the small and tender branches. I looked at them closely and saw that they were identical with the cotton louse. Just at this time a troop of small, black ants came up the branch, and one of them selected a large, fat louse, and touched it gently with his little horns; this made the insect elevate its

posteriors and discharge a minute drop of liquid, which the aforesaid ant quietly drank or eat, and went in quest of more. This instantly brought to mind what I had read in my boyhood about ants having cows. I watched long and closely these proceedings, but did not see them *herd* the cattle at night.

Now every farmer or planter knows that wherever lice appear on cotton there is certain to be an ant hill. Now we have a small insight into the connection between these insects—can we not discover a remedy?

A few mornings since, I at last, after several days search, discovered the cause of the death of the young cotton plants which decayed without any visible injury. The leaves drooped and withered, the stalk turned black and died. I cautiously rooted up these, day after day, and could find nothing save a small web on the roots. Finally I found one which came up very easily, and on it, full two inches below the surface was a company of lice. The bark was blistered and separate from the stalk. In the evening I found several more, and cut off the top of one with my knife so that it would lie close to the ground, and placed it close to an ant; the ant took one, carried it an inch or two and left it. In a very short time there was a large congregation at the little stalk, and in less time, every louse was safely deposited in the ant nest. Now as sulphur is so destructive to insect life, would it not be, in all probability, advantageous to put a certain amount in the seed corn upon an acre, and watch the result? Other things than sulphur might be efficacious. Will someone who has tried lime as a manure, state if he remembers whether the lice infected his cotton that year? If every one who reads the F. and P. would experiment on these things and report them, the advance in agricultural knowledge would be astonishing. As I have spun this out longer than I intended, I will not give you any more trouble now, though it was my intention to give a description of my invention for laying off hill-side ditches and rows, and one or two other things.

The F. and P. comes strangely irregular at the first of years. The January number for 1855 has not yet reached me. Will it be asking too much of you to send it. I have the other volumes sewed together, i. e. from '52 until now, and would not part with it for double the subscription price.

WOODLANDS.

June 25, 1855.

REMARKS.—We recollect not a great while since reading in one of our agricultural exchanges, we can-

not now recollect which, however, an interesting account of the "vine fetter" or "ant cow," in which, if we are not mistaken, the writer went on to say that the ant not only accompanied them in the summer for the benefit of their milk, if we may so term it but that they do "herd" and provide for them in the winter. We have oftentimes seen them together in the summer on vines, and have witnessed the same drinking the clear fluid by the ant, as described by our correspondent. We were not aware that the "ant cow" and cotton louse were the same insect, having never seen them on cotton, though we have seen them on the roots of young corn, and witnessed their blighting effects. In the spring of 1854, in passing through a sandy bottom field belonging to our neighbor, Col. Wm. Sloan, on the Seneca River, the corn being from one to two feet high, our attention was drawn to now and then a pale, sickly looking plant about half the height of the healthy ones. We enquired of the overseer, who happened to be with us at the time, the cause. He replied, "it is an insect which I can show you." He drew up a stalk and handed to us, when we at once recognized the "vine fetter." We enquired whether the plant was utterly destroyed by them, to which he answered—most of them recover, but for some time are much stunted.

As to the remedy suggested by our correspondent, we think it worth a trial at least, having proved its efficacy in checking the ravages of the cut worm on our corn. For this purpose we prepared our seed corn as follows: For one bushel of corn add one quart of soft soap, stir well so as to coat every grain; then add one pound of finely pulverized sulphur, stir again well, and if not sufficiently dry to handle in dropping, roll in plaster or dry ashes. This has, with us, effectually checked the progress of a species of worm which are found in great abundance in our corn the first year after breaking up old pastures. We consider it also equal to anything we have tried as a preventive to birds pulling up corn.

If any one of our readers has a remedy for lice on cotton, we ask the favor of them to give it through our columns as requested by our correspondent, who, we trust, will in turn give us a description of his invention for laying off hill-side ditches, &c. When on hand we send with pleasure any missing numbers to our subscribers. We are pleased to say that we have had much less complaint of missing numbers this year than we had last. Some failures will occur, however, in spite of all our exertions to prevent them.—Ed.

For the Farmer and Planter.

The Season.

FRIEND SEABORN:—The present year puts us all, rich and poor, in this part of Miss., to our studies, that we may get through the year and preserve what we have. Up to this date some of my neighbors have had bare showers, some of these not causing the eaves of houses to drip. We have been more blest, having had a very pretty, slow rain on the 23rd. If it had fallen as rains sometimes do, the earth would have shown by water running down slopes, but the

earth absorbed as fast as it fell, moistening the earth perhaps 2 inches; this invigorating corn, and was the forerunner of a better rain, which we had on the 27th, and enough to make my corn. Though it may be incredulous, yet true is it, my corn has not had rain since 5th April not enough to bring up peas nor to sprout cotton seed on top of the earth, until 23rd and 27th; yet a portion of my corn was in roasting ear, and promised for me 40 bushels per acre. We ate roasting ears filled out to the end, and some ends of ears had protruded out of the shuck and filled out; the corn planted 21st March, rain 6th April, and roasting ears 22nd June—Adams early variety. I now think, having seen all my corn this morn that I will make at least 1000 bushels to spare. I planted enough land—half of it as good land as is in the tract—to make in good seasons some 2 to 3 thousand bushels over what I thought ought to do, viz: 133 bushels per hand, or 160 bushels per work horses. I have not had a crop averaging *much better* at any time, though never so great a proportion of swamp land in corn. Cotton is very small. I have a little, some 5 feet high; the average of the crop would not be 2 feet; nor on land that I took off 15 to 20 hundred lbs. two years ago, will it average over two feet.

The scarcity of corn requires economy and expedients that we do not often feel called upon to resort to. Our hogs on this place had begun to dwindle, owing to the drouth, not giving vegetation even on rich overflowed land. We could not feed on corn worth \$1.50, and scarce, so we began to boil cotton seed until perfectly soft, and fed these. Our hogs have improved very much, and we now have corn in roasting ear, which will take us through. I have used some 3 to 5 bushels per day for a month, and will continue two weeks longer. Thus will I be able to save all my hogs, and we have reason to believe will make our meat. One of my friends has lost half his stock, believed to be from black-oak acorns. Another near him has lost some 150 head.

If the drouth is as bad on thin lands as here, corn will be an item in Mississippi again. Giving a feast of fat things to the corn growers in the North West. I must frankly acknowledge I would not care that many planters had to buy if the pay was not to go into the pockets of the Ohio or Yankee abolitionists.

Beef is selling in little "one house towns" at 6 and 7 cts, mutton at 10 cts, pork 6 to 8 cts. chickens, large enough for a broil, in Vicksburgs at 20 to 25 cts. These are killing, not living rates. There are country people who are helped even at double these prices; they husband every dime better than they do the brains or the hearts of their children; yet, as a rule, extravagant prices does not the good that fair living rates ensure.

How long, how long before sections of our land remote from market, will turn their attention to farming? Hogs, sheep and cattle can be driven about as far in a day as a team can draw a full load, and then the master and 2 or three drivers can take off a crop at one trip. Dependence on these abolition *friends* would be as

bad as to place eggs under a hawk to rear chickens, or giving a lamb to a wildcat to raise.

Now intercourse will build us up and learn them good manners. I am sick and tired of paying them all our earnings and live always in "hot-water;" they annoying us by their *infernal religious principles*—which is—violate the constitution, force us to injure ourselves and all kindred thoughts.

Yours truly,

M. W. PHILLIPS.

Edwards, Miss., July 2, 1855.

LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	AM'T.
Isaac Bradewell, Charleston,	"	1.
Thos Bragg, Pleasant Site, (vols 2, 3, 4)	"	3.
Col John McFall, Anderson c. h., (vol 5)	"	1.
Capt M B Williams, Pearectown,	"	1.
A Hackett, Steeles, (vol. 3.)	"	1.
B S James, Martins' Depot,	"	1.
A Hunt, Newberry c. h.,	"	1.
Maj J R Turner, Grahams' Turnout	"	1.
Jacob Miller, Calks Ferry, (vol. 4, 5)	"	2.
Dr Jno Lake, Edgefield c. h.,	"	5.
J C Oeland, New Hope, (vols 5 and 6)	"	2.
R E Guthrie, Guthriesville,	"	1.
Col S Christie, Edgefield c. h., (vols 2, 3 and 4.)	"	3.
Jno H Fair, Edgefield c. h.,	"	1.
Jas B Griffin, " (vols 4, 5, 6, 7 8)	"	1.
Col H W R Mass, "	"	1.
Jno M D Terry, Dinklin,	"	1.
John Anderson, Eden,	"	1.
A A King, Greenwood,	"	1.
Dr L M DeSaussure, Pocaligo.	"	1.
J C Edwards, McCantsville, 5 copies	"	5.
Wm Barton, Orangeburg, 1 copy	"	1.
Jacob Martin, Cherrabusco, (vol. 5.)	"	1.
Benj Gause, Brittons Neck,	"	1.
Maj J S Rogers, "	"	2.
Dr N Meriwether, Wood Lawn, (vols. 6 and 7.)	"	2.
R J McFaddin, Singleterryville,	"	1.
H B McFaddin, Johnsonville,	"	1.
Jas Fair, Due West (vol. 5.)	"	1.
Dr John E Lewis, Longmires' Store,	"	1.
J H Baskin, Mountain View,	"	2.
H T Miller, Abbeville, c. h.,	"	1.
Dr T L Lewis, Way Side,	"	1.
Dr. J Murray, Ridgeville,	"	2.
Col J B Earnest, "	"	1.
Jno H Isaacs, "	"	1.
T J Murray, St George,	"	1.
Dr J R Mobley, Sleepy Creek,	"	3.
A C Dean, "	"	1.
Jas Bell, Darlington c. h.,	"	1.
W Ruff, Level,	"	1.
Mrs Charlott Reid, Lebanon,	"	1.
Dr J S Reid, "	"	1.
Rev. J F Gilbert, "	"	1.
Lethe Farm School, Bordeaux,	"	1.
Thos Cunningham, Rock Mills, (vol 6)	"	1.
S F Mobley, Blackstocks,	"	1.
A J Mobley, "	"	1.
Stawberry Ag'l Soc'y, Charleston,	"	5.
Club at Flat Rock, (vols 5 and 6.)	"	10.
J. C. Dawson, Mobile,	Ala.	1.

We have a number more on hand which will appear in our next.